



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Mortality of the city of Habana and town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, March 31, 1898.*

Cause of death.	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	2	.....	2
Enteric fever.....	21	1	22
Pernicious fever.....	4	.....	4
Malarial fever.....	3	.....	3
Smallpox.....	9	1	10
Caquexia paludica.....	13	3	16
Enteritis.....	66	6	72
Dysentery.....	20	11	31
Diarrhea.....	5	.....	5
Diphtheria.....	3	.....	3
Pneumonia.....	11	.....	11
Tuberculosis.....	39	5	44
Deaths from all causes.....	328	32	368
Deaths in military hospitals.....	54	25	79
Deaths in military hospitals from yellow fever.....	2	.....	2
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	.....	.....	93.60

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

*Quarantine against Puerto Rico revoked.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1898.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of dispatch No. 20, of the 23d ultimo, from our minister at Copenhagen, reporting that the quarantine declared by the Danish West Indies against Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, has been revoked.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,  
Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Copenhagen, March 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the quarantine declared by the Danish West Indies against Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, May 13 last, was revoked on the 19th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

## DENMARK.

*Leprosy in the Kingdom of Denmark, including Iceland and the Danish West Indies.*

COPENHAGEN, March 26, 1898.

A new law has just been signed about the lepers in Iceland. A special hospital, a gift from the Danish branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was built in Copenhagen last winter, and it is now on its way to Reykjavik, Iceland, where it is going to be opened on July 24, 1898.

Referring to this consulate's report about leprosy in Iceland, dated

January 7, 1895, Dr. Ehlers informs me that the last time (summer of 1895) he was in Iceland there were 181 known lepers. He thinks, however, that there must be over 200, but the new law must settle this question, as every leper's name has to be entered in a special protocol, and he is, by law, compelled to report.

Unfortunately leprosy exists also in the Danish West Indies. The official statistics, which, however, are considered too low, estimate the number of lepers at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, 22 patients; St. Croix, Danish West Indies, 82 patients, of whom only 23 are in the hospitals, as no compulsory law exists.

The Kingdom of Denmark proper is not known to have any lepers, although it is not impossible that Copenhagen, as all larger cities in Europe, has a few who have contracted the disease abroad. Dr. Ehlers, who is the greatest authority in Denmark and whose name is known throughout the world for his great work in the interest of the unfortunate lepers, divides the disease in two classes—(1) tuberculous and mixed leprosy and (2) pure anesthetic leprosy. The latter is not considered contagious, as the bacilli of this disease are not found in any tissues except the nerves. It is, therefore, the intention to isolate first the patients suffering from tuberculous and mixed leprosy.

I inclose translation of the two laws.

JULES BLOM,  
*Vice and Deputy Consul.*

[Translation—Inclosure No. 1.]

*Law about the establishment and working of a hospital for lepers at Reykjavik, Iceland.*

COPENHAGEN, February 4, 1898.

Paragraph 1. When a hospital for lepers at Reykjavik has been finished and handed over to the Government, a sum of kroner 16,000 (\$4,288) may be expended in furnishing it.

Par. 2. A special doctor shall be appointed to the hospital, and his salary shall be kroner 2,700 (\$723.60). This doctor shall, besides his duties as doctor at the hospital, and superintendent over the same, without special compensation, teach the pupils at the doctor school in one or more branches of instruction.

Par. 3. The yearly expenses for the working of the hospital shall be granted by the finance committee.

Par. 4. Patients are placed in the hospital, subject to the laws now in force. If there is room for more, then other lepers who themselves express the wish can be placed in the hospital.

Par. 5. The hospital committee consists of the governor for the south and west counties, and the surgeon-general of Iceland.

Should the branch of the Odd Fellows' Association in Denmark establish a branch in Iceland, then its committee has the right to appoint a member of the same to the hospital committee. The governor of Iceland draws up rules for the hospital and its officers.

THE MINISTRY FOR ICELAND.

[Translation—Inclosure No. 2.]

*Law about lepers isolation and placing in a public hospital.*

COPENHAGEN, February 4, 1898.

Paragraph 1. The names of all lepers must be entered in a special protocol by every county physician. The protocol shall be arranged by the surgeon-general and the special leper doctor, and the cost of the same shall be paid by the Government. Once a year the county physicians must send the surgeon-general an extract of the protocol.

Par. 2. When a leper moves from one county to another then the doctor in his county has to inform the doctor in the other county of the removal.

Par. 3. The doctor must carefully watch the lepers' mode of living in their districts; they must inform the lepers and the persons living with them of the necessary precau-

tions to be taken by the lepers themselves and by the others, in order to avoid the communication of the disease to the latter. The doctors must enforce these instructions.

The board of health inspectors are instructed to help the doctors to the best of their ability.

Par. 4. The lepers must always follow the following rules, viz :

1. Lepers must not sleep in the same bed with others, married people, however, excepted, unless the doctor decides otherwise.

2. Every leper shall have his own cuspidor, and he must not spit on the floor.

3. He must have special plates, knives, forks, and spoons, tablecloth, etc., which he only must use.

4. Lepers' bedsheets, wearing apparel, plates, knives, forks, spoons, and tablecloth must be cleaned and washed separately. The bandages for the sores must, after use, be burnt or disinfected by being boiled in water for at least one-half hour.

5. Lepers are forbidden to tend children, wait on nonlepers, and cook for others.

6. Lepers are forbidden to visit others and receive visits from others.

Extraordinary precautions, prescribed by the doctor, under any given circumstances, must be implicitly obeyed by the lepers.

Par. 5. Rooms occupied by a leper must not be used by others unless disinfected, as instructed by the doctor. Wearing apparel, bedclothes, etc., used by a leper must also be disinfected.

Par. 6. Should a leper die or remove to another place, then the owner of the leper's former home must immediately inform the inspector or the police, who, within a fortnight, must inform the respective doctor thereof. The latter must, without delay, see that the leper's rooms, wearing apparel, bedclothes, etc., which he has left on the spot, be sufficiently disinfected.

Par. 7. Lepers who receive help from the public charity association must, when the county physician considers it necessary, be placed in the hospital for lepers.

If no room, then the party must be placed so that there is a guaranty that the rules prescribed in paragraph 4 are complied with.

The placing of these lepers should, when circumstances permit, be made so that married couples are not separated against their will. Should the doctor's decision bring about such a separation, then it is only legal if sanctioned by the governor. Children of leprous parents, who receive help from the public charity association, shall always be reared in outside homes.

The municipality must not, without the doctor's consent, place poorhouse inmates in homes where lepers already live.

Par. 8. The placing of other lepers in the lepers' hospital can be authorized by the governor in exceptional cases upon the recommendation of the respective municipality and doctor. This can, however, only take place when either the rules given in paragraph 4 or the extraordinary precautions mentioned in the last sentence of the same paragraph have not been strictly complied with or the doctor thinks that the illness and danger of contagion are of such a serious nature that the placing of the individual is necessary.

In the cases here mentioned it is also understood that married couples are not to be separated against their will except under exceptional circumstances.

Par. 9. When this law comes into force the assistance of the police can, when necessary, be called upon for placing lepers in the hospital.

Par. 10. All the expenses for the lepers maintenance in the lepers hospital as well as the expenses for bringing them there, in accordance with paragraph 8, are paid by the county treasurer. The placing in the hospital of lepers in accordance with paragraph 7 must be paid by the municipality. The expenses, by renewed placing of a patient who has left the hospital without the manager's permission, must be paid by himself, provided he has the means for so doing.

Par. 11. Traveling expenses incurred by the doctors, in accordance with this law, are refunded to them on the same terms as if for public service. All disbursements and expenses for disinfection, in accordance with paragraph 6, must be paid by the county treasurer.

Par. 12. Contraventions of the rules given in paragraph 5 and omission to report, in accordance with paragraph 6, are punished with fines of up to 200 kroner (\$53.60), and are imposed by the police.

Par. 13. This law takes effect three months after the date the official notice that the lepers' hospital is, or will be ready, has been inserted in the government's newspaper under division B.

THE MINISTRY FOR ICELAND.